

Cox, Stunned by Defeat, Refuses to Make a Statement; Coolidge Happy

I Expected It; I Am Pleased,' Says Coolidge

Sees End of Words Substituted for Things and Beginning of Period of Real Patriotism and Honor Industry Will Get Help

To Women of Nation New Debt of Gratitude Is Due, His Comment on Victory

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—"I expected it, and I am pleased," was the brief comment of Governor Coolidge when it became evident that the Republicans had swept the country. He spent part of his time at the Republican state headquarters receiving returns. The remainder of the evening he spent with Mrs. Coolidge in the state suite at the Hotel Touraine.

Mrs. Coolidge, asked for her opinion on the result, said: "The returns are very encouraging. It is very pleasing to hear of such an overwhelming vote."

Statement by Coolidge
The Governor made the following statement:

"It is with a great deal of gratitude that I have seen by the incoming returns the extent of the victory and have realized its source. While I rejoice in its great proportions I rejoice even more in the nature of the support we have received. It means the end of a period which has seemed to substitute words for things, and the beginning of a period of real patriotism and true national honor. It means a return to the Constitution, an end of extravagance, and a government by the people at home; abroad it means the end of all ambiguous and visionary schemes and a beginning of a recognition of the real and true world relationship—whether based on the proposed league or some new agreement is immaterial—and development of law, which are the sole agencies to an abiding peace."

"This has been the Republican policy, voiced by its record, its platform, its candidate and now endorsed by the people. I believe there will be a return of industrial progress."

"The great confidence in the leadership exhibited by Senator Harding, which has been steadily increasing, has been shown to be warranted by the result of the election and will be further justified by his administration. I cannot commend too much his conduct of the campaign; it has been magnificent."

Thanks Bay State Voters
"I am deeply appreciative of the vote of Massachusetts. It is needless to say I offer my thanks to all who have contributed to the great result, the national, state and local committees of men and women. To the women of the nation is due a new debt of gratitude; and finally I want to express my appreciation to the great majority of the people of both parties who have extended to me their confidence and support. The issue was above parties. The victory cannot be designated by any other word than 'American'."

Mrs. Coolidge also issued a statement, in which she said:

"This has been my first experience in taking part in elections. I am greatly gratified at the result. I know Senator Harding is a great campaigner, but because he is a man of such fine true character, that stands out in all his speeches, I am sure he will make a great President. But I am equally sure from the reports of the people who have had the good fortune to visit Marion that the impression Mrs. Harding has made on her guests has spread all over the country and made the people certain that the result, to all who have helped to secure it, is our women especially."

Plurality for Harding
In Syracuse Sets Record

Wins City by 19,741 and Onondaga County by 25,000; Miller Loses His Home District

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
SYRACUSE N. Y., Nov. 2.—Harding and Coolidge smashed all previous Republican pluralities here to-day by carrying the city of Syracuse by 19,741. Returns from the county will increase this lead and it is probable they will carry Onondaga County by at least 25,000.

Judge Miller ran behind Harding, but carried the city by 10,563. Judge Miller lost his own Fourth District of the Fifth Ward by 16,541. Miller carried the district two years ago by 44. Miller also lost his home ward by 1,521 to 1,514. The vote in the city complete is: Harding, 37,592; Cox, 17,551; Miller, 28,438; and Smith, 12,150.

Judge and Mrs. Miller voted to-day. Judge Miller motivated over from Cortland in a raincoat and going home drove his wife to the polls.

After voting, Judge Miller returned to his home, at 940 James Street and spent the afternoon resting and making preparations to receive returns over a special wire. A few close friends and immediate members of his family will be the only ones with him when the results are made known.

Judge Miller said he was especially anxious to secure a heavy vote in Onondaga and Cortland counties.

"I care a great deal more about the expression of my neighbors in Onondaga and Cortland counties and their assurances of support than I do about being elected Governor," he said.

Harding Meeting Sets Record

The managers of the Harding Democratic League yesterday announced that the Monday meeting in the league's headquarters, in the Knickerbocker Hotel building, was the record-breaking political campaign meeting for all times.

The session began at noon and continued without a moment's halt until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. For thirteen hours Broadway crowds jammed the meeting room. In all there were thirty-eight speakers. These were supplied by the Republican County Committee and included many celebrities widely known along Broadway.

Horace G. Knowles, formerly in the diplomatic service, acted as chairman throughout the day and night. Mr. Knowles established a long distance record as chairman of the longest campaign meeting on record.

Twenty-ninth Vice-President of the United States



Calvin Coolidge

Coolidge, 17 Times a Candidate For Office, Won Every Race

Vice-President-Elect Triumphant by Wide Margin in Each Contest Except One—That for Legislature, When Plurality Was Only Sixty-three Votes

Calvin Coolidge is the twenty-ninth man to be elected Vice-President of the United States, and the fourth to be chosen from the State of Massachusetts. He was not, however, like two of his three predecessors in that list, born in Massachusetts, but in the Green Mountain State, being the third Vice-President of such nativity.

His first American ancestors were John and Mary Coolidge, who came from overseas and settled at Watertown, Mass., just twenty years after the Mayflower Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. A later generation moved to Vermont, and there, in the little hill town of Plymouth, a dozen miles from a railroad, a later John Coolidge cultivated a not very fertile farm and kept a general store. To him and his wife, who died twelve years later, was born on July 4, 1872, the boy to whom was given the name of Calvin.

The boy was reared on the farm and in the store, doing chores and harder work than chores. He attended the little red schoolhouse at Plymouth. Then he went to the old Black Rock River Academy, at Ludlow, Vt., to prepare himself to enter college, if ever he should be able to go to college. Happily, he was able. In 1891, older than the average freshman because scanty means had delayed his leaving home, he entered Amherst College. There he was an admirable student, ranking high in his class each year. In his senior year he won a gold medal offered for the best essay on the principles of the Revolutionary War, the competition being open to the undergraduates of all American colleges. In 1895 he was graduated with high honors.

Elected to City Council
Mr. Coolidge was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice at Northampton. Two years later he was elected a member of the City Council. In that campaign he was opposed by Phil Gleason, a Democrat and a blacksmith by trade, who was personally one of Coolidge's close friends. "In against you," Gleason warned Coolidge, but the latter said nothing, and when he was elected never referred to the subject again.

It was shortly after this that Coolidge made one of those dry remarks which he seems to have an endless fund, and which in a drollery-loving New England community are probably as effective in getting votes as campaign speeches.

Candidate for the office of City Solicitor he astonished the opposition by the ease with which he won over his opponent. A Democrat, meeting him on the street the next day, congratulated him on his victory, but admitted that he had not supported him. "I didn't vote for you, Cal," the Democrat admitted.

"Well," drawled Coolidge, "somebody did."

Coolidge was returned to the office of City Solicitor the next year, and in 1907 was elected to the Legislature. Taking into consideration the fact that once, as afterward, he absolutely persisted in violating what Judge Field and others regard as the essential ties of practical politics, it is an amazing thing that not once from the time Calvin Coolidge entered politics up to the present day has he ever been defeated for public office.

Never Was Defeated

Twice a candidate for Mayor of Northampton, twice for the state Legislature, four times for the state Senate, three times for Lieutenant Governor and twice for Governor, he won each time, and only once was the rival anywhere near close. That was when he ran for the Legislature the second time and won by a plurality of only sixty-three votes.

More than a year ago Mr. Coolidge was regarded as a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and at the national convention last June he received thirty-four votes. On the first ballot, a support which remained pretty constant almost to the end. After that nomination went to Senator Harding, however, Mr. Coolidge was first in the race for "second" in the contest for Vice-President. He received 674½ votes, more than enough to nominate him, on the first ballot. During the campaign he traveled much, speaking in many places, and everywhere commending himself, his colleague and his party by his dignified, scholarly and eminently lucid and direct appeals for the best type of American citizenship and patriotism. One of the best revelations of Mr. Coolidge's spirit and also of his terse, epigrammatic style of speech, as found in one of his addresses to the Massachusetts Legislature, in which he said: "Do the day's work. If it be to pro-

Cox Is Revealed As Poor Loser; Clings to West

Smoking Big Cigar, His Face a Forbidding Mask, He Refuses to Concede His Vanquishing by Harding

Stunned by Repudiation

His Own Precinct, City and County Give Majorities to the Republican Ticket

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 2.—In the face of an overwhelming landslide for Senator Harding at midnight to-night, Governor Cox refused to make any statement concerning the election.

It was plain that the severe defeat he had suffered at the polls was a heavy blow to the Democratic candidate, who remained at his newspaper office until late, hoping returns from Western states would give him something over which to be encouraged.

"I will make no statement until tomorrow," he said. "Anything that my newspaper says is purely impersonal."

The news in the extra put out to-night, shortly before midnight, conceded the election of Senator Harding under headlines which proclaimed the Republican landslide, but said in its story:

"Democrats appeared to have an excellent chance of winning after the Republicans were finished with their first night's celebration."

One of the heaviest blows Cox personally received was the loss of his own precinct of Carmont, where he was defeated by a dozen votes; the loss of Dayton by 1,500 on the face of returns compiled up to midnight, and the loss of Montgomery County by a plurality which Republicans counted as high as 5,000, but which was certain to reach 3,000.

Governor Cox sat in the newspaper office from which he has risen from obscurity to power and prestige and received in silence the returns that told of the overwhelming election of his opponent.

The disappointments that marked his attitude during the closing days of the campaign were gone. His features were stern and forbidding as he puffed nervously upon a large cigar. He had little to say, but he brightened perceptibly every time a bulletin was received which included anything that could be construed as encouraging to the fast sinking Democratic cause.

An air of gloom overshadowed the News office, where several press association wires brought the returns from all sections of the country. Outside a crowd of Democratic adherents stood in silence, knowing both from the meager collection of them in bulletins and from the long waits between bulletins that the nation's verdict upon James M. Cox's claims to the presidency had been an overwhelming "No."

Refuse to Concede Defeat

Neither Cox nor any of his close friends would concede defeat. The one expression with which they met all inquiries was, "Remember 1916." Yet even as they said it, wires brought additional confirmation of an overwhelming Republican landslide, and apparently wiped out all chance that Cox could repeat Wilson's 1916 performance of coming from behind and winning on returns counted several days after election.

No one close to Cox would mention the complete count showed that he found in Dayton itself, or in Montgomery County. This was the bitterest blow Cox sustained, as he had pinned much of his hopes of election upon Ohio's pivotal votes.

Reached Dayton from Toledo

The Democratic candidate and his wife spent a quiet day to-day. Their special train reached Dayton at 3 a. m. from Toledo, where the Governor closed his campaign last night with the words: "The soldiers that end war. It is your duty to vote to end war."

The Governor and his wife remained on the train until this morning. The nominee made his first appearance when two chairwomen, coming to work in the yards, called out: "Come out here, Jimmie, we just voted for you."

Clew to His Character

"Three words tell the result. Massachusetts is American. The election will be a welcome demonstration to the nation and to people everywhere who believe that liberty can be secured only by obedience to law."

In person Mr. Coolidge is a typical New Englander—quiet in manner, dress and speech. He has never, probably, slapped a man on his back in his life, nor has he ever failed to return a loyal, friendly hand-grasp. He has a smoothly shaven face, keen twinkling eye and a mouth and chin that, with all his kindly smile, are as firm and inflexible as Plymouth Rock.

He married, in 1906, Miss Grace Goodhue, then a teacher in the Clarke School, Northampton, and made with her his home in one-half of a wooden two-family house on Massachusetts Street, Northampton, paying for it \$27 a month rent. He still lives in the same modest quarters, though the high cost of living is shown in the raising of his rent to \$32 a month. Two sons have been born to him, John, now twelve years old, and Calvin, ten. He lives at home in Northampton whenever his official duties do not require his presence in Boston. It is said that he owns no real estate and has never owned an automobile.

Over the open fireplace in his modest home there hangs this legend, framed in a log cabin style in an oak: "The more he saw the less he spoke. The less he spoke the more he heard. Why can't we be like that old bird?"

There are those who say that those quiet lines give a good clew to Mr. Coolidge's character and to some of the secrets of his success.

Grayson Says Defeat Will Not Injure Wilson

Condition So Much Improved Disappointment at Republican Victory Won't Be Harmful

From The Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—However disastrous to the Democratic cause the result of to-day's election may be, a Republican victory is not expected to affect materially the President's health, according to White House attaches.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, set aside any anxiety that might have been felt as to the effect the election strain and excitement might have on his patient when he declared that the President's condition has so much improved that news of the defeat of the party ticket would have little effect.

Dr. Grayson, however, intimated that the President still entertained the greatest hopes for a Democratic victory.

Wife of New Vice-President of the United States



Mrs. Calvin Coolidge

Cox stepped out on the platform and shook hands with them, thanking them for their votes. Later he and Mrs. Cox motored to a small barber shop in Carmont, a suburb of Dayton, in the rear room of which were the voting booths for the election district in which Trailsend is located. About seventy-five men and women were in line waiting to vote when they arrived and as soon as they were recognized they were greeted with a cheer.

Many offered to give up their places to the candidate and his wife, but both declined and waited in line for about twenty minutes, with a chilly wind blowing.

Mrs. Cox Votes Easter

Cox received ballot No. 236 at 10:03 o'clock, about half a minute after Mrs. Cox received ballot No. 235. Mrs. Cox, who first voted two years ago in Illinois, under the state law, was familiar with the ballots and, in fact, emerged from the voting booth about a minute before her husband, whose ballot went into the box at precisely 10:14 a. m. Cox, as he entered the voting booth, discovered that he had no pencil. Several were offered him and he accepted one from a man who, when it was returned, said: "I'll keep this as a keepsake from the next President."

In the mean time news that the Democratic candidate was casting his ballot had sped through Carmont, and when Governor and Mrs. Cox emerged from the barber shop more than 100 persons were gathered about. Governor and Mrs. Cox drove off amid an outburst of cheers and wishes of "Good luck!" while camera men took pictures.

After spending the morning at Trailsend, where they lunched, Governor and Mrs. Cox drove to the farm near Jacksonburg on which the Governor was born. Here he and Mrs. Cox spent a quiet afternoon, returning to Dayton only in time for the early returns.

Harding Gets 80 Per Cent Of All Votes in Seaside

In the vote cast at Seaside yesterday the complete count showed that Harding received 80 per cent of the ballots cast for the Republican and Democratic candidates. The results were:

Harding, 1,007; Cox, 243. Wadsworth, 907; Walker, 273. Miller, 836; Smith, 413.

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Wilson Retires After Reading Early Returns

(Continued from page one)

ride through the parks, the President called his Cabinet in session at 4:30 o'clock and discussed important state matters. He dined at 7 o'clock and then repaired to his study to receive the early returns.

The reports from New York, Ohio and Kansas, indicating a Harding landslide, produced no noticeable gloom in the White House circle, where thoughts of four years ago, indicating the election of Justice Charles E. Hughes, were still fresh in the minds of Secretary

Tumulty and other attaches of the executive offices. Members of the President's Cabinet received the returns in the office of Secretary Houston of the Treasury and Secretary Meredith of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Houston had Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Interior Payne and Secretary of Labor Wilson, with some close friends, as his guests. Secretary of War Baker, with the chiefs of various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, heard the returns in the office of Secretary Meredith.

Assistant Secretary of State Norman H. Davis was the guest of newspaper men who cover the State, War and Navy Building at the National Press Club.

Absent Cabinet Members

The other members of the Cabinet were absent from Washington, Attorney General Palmer being in Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy Daniels at Raleigh, N. C.; Secretary of State Colby in New York; and Secretary of Commerce Alexander at his home in Missouri.

Butterick-Publisher

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THE GREAT TELEPHONE NEED —More Facilities

The task of meeting New York City's huge demand for new telephone service that followed the war has been a task of providing additional workers and additional facilities.

On January 31, 1918, the Telephone Company had 9,180 operators in New York City. On September 30, 1920, it had 15,509 operators, as many as present switchboard equipment can accommodate. Even though many of these operators have had only six months' experience or less, the increase in the operating force together with the installation of new facilities have resulted in bringing about a marked improvement in the service.

Calls are now answered three times as rapidly as they were the first of the year, and before the end of 1921, if the Company's plans can be carried out successfully, service should again be normal in quality.

The great need today is for additional facilities. 584 switchboard positions have been installed since the first of the year and 184 more will be placed in service by the end of the year.

But 83,000 applicants are waiting for service. To provide service for these applicants and the many new applicants we will have this year would require 552 more switchboard positions.

The Telephone Company's plan for increasing its facilities calls for the expenditure next year of about \$33,000,000 in New York City alone. This plan includes the acquisition of 14 pieces of property for new buildings and enlargements to 16 existing buildings. Five new buildings will be completed this year.

These facts were brought out at the last hearing before the Public Service Commission, Second District, on the Telephone Company's petition for increased rates.

At the present time in New York City the Company is not even earning its bare operating expenses. During the entire year it will earn less than 2% upon the book cost of its physical property in public use in New York City.

Only by re-establishing its credit through increased revenue from increased rates can the Company hope to compete successfully for the huge sums of new capital which it must have to provide the new facilities New York City requires.

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